

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1823.

No. 160.

## HILLSBOROUGH N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

\* \* \* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John G. Cow, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Tuesday the second day of Orange county Superior Court, at the Market House in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, or bank accommodation, to suit the purchaser, one moiety of a tract of land on the waters of Stinking Quarter creek, in Orange county, adjoining the lands of William Sharp, and others, and late the property of John Sharp.

James Webb, Trustee.

Hillsborough, Feb. 20.

59—3w

## Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand for six dollars, drawn by William Cumming in favour of Samuel Craig of Polly, and signed over by said Craig to William N. Pratt & Co. which note became due the 22d of December, 1818. All persons are therefore hereby forewarned trading for the same. The note was given into my hands for collection, and it probably may be in the possession of some justice in Hillsborough; should this be the case, it is requested that it may be returned to the subscriber.

Joseph Allison.

Feb. 13.

58—3w

## New Grocery Store.

THE subscribers having commenced the Grocery Business, under the firm of William H. Phillips & Co. in the store next door to Birdsell & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash only. They have on hand the following:

Brown Sugar, good quality,

Loaf ditto,

Prime Green Coffee,

Molasses, first chop,

Imperial and } TEAS.

Hyson

Chocolate,

Raisins,

Candies, of all kinds,

Old Jamaica,

West India and } RUM.

New England

L. P. Tenerife,

Port, and } WINES.

Sweet Malaga

French,

Apple, and } BRANDY.

Northern

Whisky,

Whitmore's Cotton Cards, No. 10

Cotton,

Nails, assorted,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Irish Potatoes,

Copperas,

Allspice and Pepper,

Ginger,

Bed Cords and Plow Lines,

Writing Paper,

Curry Combs,

Cheese,

Shoe Brushes,

Shaving Soap,

Candles,

Indigo,

Nutmegs,

Turkey Figs,

Almonds,

Morocco Hats,

Powder and Shot,

Newark Cider,

New-York Pippins.

They also daily expect from the north a further supply, which will make their assortment complete.

R. L. Cook,

Wm. H. Phillips.

Feb. 11.

57—3w

## McDowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

Jan. 29.

55—

## BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

Jan. 23.

55—3w

## Black-smith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.

Jan. 28.

55—3w

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,

lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres, well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14.

49—4w

## Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1.

52—1f

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12.

44—1f

## Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

D. O'FARRELL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16.

40—1f

## A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be a long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 16.

48—

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

## ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9.

39—

## The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.



## Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

For the Hillsborough Recorder

## Guilford County Agricultural Society.

February 25th, 1823.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Guilford, held on the 15th inst. in order to form an Agricultural Society, according to a late act of assembly, the following preamble and constitution were reported by the committee which had been previously appointed for this purpose:

## CONSTITUTION.

The beneficial tendency of well conducted agricultural societies is completely manifested by the improvement of those parts of the country where they are most encouraged. They add to industry a powerful impetus; they give to enterprize a degree of animation not to be afforded by any other institution, and thus open the way to the most salutary improvements. Agricultural societies not only collect from various and distant quarters the improvements of other parts of the country; but hold them up, in practical form, for the imitation and advantage of the whole. It is by the operation of such institutions that the errors of former days, so tenaciously adhered to, are overcome; and to such institutions must we look for such a renovated system of agriculture, as will give to the farming class of the community a degree of independence not easily attainable by any other.

Influenced by these sentiments, and soliciting the co-operation of our fellow citizens, we have adopted the following articles as our constitution:

Article 1. This institution shall be entitled the "GUILFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY;" and its sole object is declared to be, the improvement of agriculture, and every branch of rural economy.

Art. 2. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; who shall be chosen by ballot, at each annual meeting; to be held on the first Friday of November, at such place as the society may hereafter designate.

Art. 3. A quorum shall consist of five members, exclusive of the presidents; and in the absence of both these officers, the chair may be filled by a temporary appointment.

Art. 4. The duty of the secretary shall be to take charge of the papers which have relation to the business of the society, and to record all its proceedings in a book to be kept for that exclusive purpose.

Art. 5. The treasurer shall be charged with the safe keeping of the funds; and it is hereby declared to be his duty to render, at each annual meeting, a fair statement of the monied concerns of the society, embracing all receipts and expenditures, and every voucher calculated to afford satisfaction on the subject.

Art. 6. The society shall annually appoint a committee, to be denominated a corresponding committee, the duty of which shall be to correspond with similar committees, in different parts of the state.

Art. 7. The society shall also appoint, at each annual meeting, a committee to adjust all claims against the institution for its contingent expenses; and when such claims are supported to the satisfaction of the committee, a report shall be made accordingly, and the president or vice-president, may issue his order to the treasurer for the payment of such demand.

Art. 8. The society may, from time to time, propose such premiums for improvements in the various branches of rural economy as may seem most likely to promote the object of the institution.

Art. 9. All claims for premiums shall

be determined by the society, or by a committee to be appointed for that purpose; and no premium shall be awarded to any person who is not a member of the society.

Art. 10. For the purpose of raising a fund for the use of the society, each member shall annually pay the sum of one dollar; and if any person instead of one shall pay ten dollars, he shall be entitled to membership for life. If any member shall suffer his subscription to remain more than two years in arrears, he shall be considered as having withdrawn.

Art. 11. This society shall be auxiliary to the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and it shall annually appoint one of its members a delegate to the seat of government, for the purpose of meeting the provisions of an act of assembly, entitled, an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Art. 12. No alteration shall be made in this constitution, except at an annual meeting, and with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

The foregoing constitution having been submitted and agreed to, the meeting organized itself into a society under the title of the Guilford County Agricultural Society, by appointing Dr. James Gibson, president, col. Daniel Clap, vice president, J. S. Prather, secretary, and Marshall McLane, jr. treasurer.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to publish the constitution of this society in the Hillsborough Recorder, and through the medium of that paper to invite, in the name of this society, a general meeting of the farmers of Guilford, in the academy at Greensborough, on the second day of next superior court, to be held for the county of Guilford, in order to co-operate in devising measures to give the institution as general usefulness as practicable.



## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, together with two separate articles annexed to the same, was concluded and signed at Washington on the twenty-fourth day of June last past, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two powers; and whereas, the said convention, and the first separate article annexed to the same, have been duly and respectively ratified by me, and by his majesty the king of France and Navarre, and the ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged at the city of Washington, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, secretary of state, and the Count JULIUS DE MEXON, charge d'affaires of France; which convention, and the first separate article annexed to the same, are in the words following, to wit:

Convention of Navigation and commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre.

The U. States of America and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby of leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectively furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say: The president of the United States to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, their secretary of state; and his most christian majesty, to the baron HYDE DE NEUVILLE, knight of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commander of the legion of honor, grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella the Catholic, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Article 1. Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States imported into France in vessels of the United States shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise over and above the duties paid on the like articles also of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, when imported in French vessels.

Art. 2. Articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty not exceeding three dollars and seventy five cents per ton of merchandise over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

Art. 3. No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation; nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States, imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

Art. 4. The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinafter specified:

Wine—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 224 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies, and all other liquors, 224 gallons.

Silks and other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty two cubic feet, French; in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure, in the United States.

Cotton 804 lb. avoirdupois, or 365 kilogrammes:

Tobacco, 1,600lbs. avoirdupois, or 725 kilogrammes:

Ashes, pot and pearl, 2,240lb. avoirdupois, or 1,016 kilogrammes:

Rice, 1,600lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilogrammes; and for all weighable articles, not specified, 2,240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1,016 kilogrammes.

Art. 5. The duties of tonnage, light money, pilotage, port charges, brokerage, and all other duties upon foreign shipping over and above those paid by the national shipping in the two countries respectively, other than those specified in article 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed in France, for vessels of the United States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American register; nor for vessels of France in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

Art. 6. The contracting parties, wishing to favour their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the consuls and vice consuls, may cause to be arrested the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels in order to send them back and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said consuls and vice consuls shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving, by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other official documents, that those men were part of said crew, and on his demand, so approved, (saving however where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice consuls for the search, seizure and arrest, of said deserters, who shall even be detained and kept in the prisons of the country at their request and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. But if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Art. 7. The present temporary convention shall be in force two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand.

And in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be, on both sides, diminished by one fourth of their whole amount, and afterwards, by one fourth of the said amount from year to year, so long as neither party shall have declared the intention of renouncing it as above stated.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. But the execution of the said convention shall commence in both countries on the 1st of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non-ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed *bona fide* for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present



convention, and have thereon affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1823.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, [L. S.]  
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, [L. S.]

#### SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day, by virtue of the act of congress of 15th May 1820, and of the ordinance of 26th July, of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1823.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, [L. S.]  
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, [L. S.]

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, have caused the said convention and first separate article to be made public; to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto [L. S.] set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-seventh.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 15.

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, the 22d day of February, 1819; which was read twice and committed.

The speaker communicated a letter from the president of the United States, transmitting all the correspondence in relation to the treaty between the government of the United States and G. Britain, relative to the convention of the 20th October, 1818; which letter was read, and the letter and correspondence were ordered to lie on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the bill making appropriations for the support of government, yesterday under consideration, being the first business before the committee.

The question pending before the committee was on the motion of Mr. Trimble, to insert an appropriation of \$5,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road.

Mr. McLane, of Del. suggested to Mr. T. whether it would not be better to allow the committee to proceed through this bill, without pressing this amendment, and then take up the bill from the senate, making the appropriation of 25,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road. Mr. McLane was an advocate of this appropriation, and he would afford every facility to the prompt passage of the bill from the senate. He thought this course would accomplish the object in view more readily than to persevere in the attempt to engraft the appropriation on the present bill with which it had no natural connection.

Mr. Trimble yielded to the suggestion of Mr. McLane, and withdrew the motion he had made to insert the appropriation for the Cumberland road.

The motion was renewed and occasioned considerable debate, which was not closed when the house adjourned.

Monday, February 17.

Mr. Trimble rose, and said, if the motion he was about to make was not in order, or if any gentleman had a motion to make which would take precedence of his own, he hoped it would be waived, as a personal kindness to himself, and that the house would take up the providing for the adjustment of the accounts of (the vice president) Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of New York. The question being put,

The house agreed, by unanimous consent, now to consider the bill; and Mr. T. moved that it be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Floyd, of Va. moved that the bill be amended so as to refer the adjustment of the accounts of Mr. Tompkins to the secretary of war, instead of the secretary of the treasury. He did so, because he conceived the character of this case was extraordinary, and the circumstances in which it originated, and to which he referred, were peculiar; and because he wished, by not referring it to the ordinary department for such adjustment, that it should be kept separate and distinct from the great mass of applications of a similar kind, and not form a precedent for others, hereafter, which might possess a pretended analogy to it, &c.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Trimble and Mr. Hamilton, members of the committee which reported the bill. The committee had given a due attention to the circumstances which had been referred to, and had, from a view

of all the circumstances, concluded it best to report the bill in its present shape.

Mr. Hamilton among other remarks, said, that while the bill guarded the pecuniary rights and interests of the United State, it comported with the obligation to discharge the debt of gratitude which the nation owed to the distinguished individual who had, with such a manly devotion, stepped forth and offered every sacrifice and every hazard in the service and devotion of his country in the hour of danger. He had no fear that a similar case would ever present itself again. It must at least be long before such a case could occur, for it was not to be expected that the treasury of the nation would again become bankrupt; that its credit would be prostrated and invasion be threatened; and it could only then occur that an example like that of governor Tompkins could again happen.

Mr. Floyd, in the course of his remarks, said he hoped, indeed, it might be long before such another case should occur—before it should be necessary to have such a man to expend the money of the nation under similar circumstances, when the treasury was exhausted, the country in danger; when blue lights were along our coast, and the enemy on our borders. He entertained the deepest sense of the services of gov. Tompkins; he would be glad, indeed, to reward the signal patriotism of that man, and, if it were constitutional to do so, would make him an ample donation for his public service. That, however, being out of the power of congress, he would provide at least for the equitable adjustment of his accounts, &c. &c.

The amendment offered by Mr. Floyd was negatived; and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time *nem. con.*

Mr. Johnston, of Lon. offered the following resolution, which he wished to lie on the table one day.

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to provide two steam batteries for the defence of the Mississippi river.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to make appropriations, in part, for the support of the government—a motion pending to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 for continuing the location of the western national road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, which was carried.

The amendments having been made, and the details of the bill gone through with—

The committee took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. States, for 1823.

An item of \$50,000 was proposed to the bill, for the purpose of constructing docks and wharves at the navy yard, in Washington, connected with Rogers' marine rail way, or inclined plane, on which a discussion took place; Messrs. Fuller, Williams, of N. C. Floyd, Bassett, Hamilton, Colden and Wright, engaged, considering the utility of the invention, and the propriety of making the appropriation. On agreeing thereto, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 87.

Having gone through the details of this bill—the committee rose, and reported it as amended. The house then agreed, without a dissenting voice, to all the amendments made in the committee, excepting two items; but, before taking the question to agree with the committee on these two excepted items, a motion was made to adjourn.

At the request of Mr. Trimble, of Ky. the motion to adjourn, was withdrawn, for the purpose of considering the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of D. D. Tompkins, vice president of the United State. The bill, as engrossed, was then taken up, read a third time, *passed nem. con.* and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

Tuesday, February 18.

After going through business of less importance and of a local character, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up.

The business before the house, immediately preceding its adjournment, was an exception made by Mr. Whipple, to that item of the bill making appropriations for the support of the government of the United States, which makes a provision of 197,000 dollars, for the surveys of the public lands.

Mr. W. having satisfied himself, during the interval since the adjournment of yesterday, of the correctness of this appropriation, withdrew his exception to it.

Another exception taken by Mr. Chambers, of Ohio, to the various amendments made by the committee to the above bill, was to that amendment by which the item of appropriation of 10,000 dollars for continuing the location of the western road, was likewise withdrawn by Mr. C. he having received information that a bill on the subject was before the senate, which would, probably, prove less objectionable than the appropriation in this shape.

These two amendments of the committee were then concurred in by the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then took up the bill providing for the support of the navy of the United States, for 1823, together with the amendments reported to it by the committee of the whole.

These amendments were collectively agreed to.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, then rose to move an amendment, which was, to strike out the item providing an appropriation for wharves, &c. connected with the marine rail-way at the navy yard, in this city, and inserting, in lieu thereof, an appropriation of \$90,000 for building a dry dock at such place in Hampton roads as should be thought most expedient for this object.

This motion not being in order, because the house had just concurred in that amendment (being included in the others) Mr. Floyd moved to *re-consider* the vote of concurrence in that amendment.

On this motion there arose a debate of some two hours, turning not so much on the actual merits which may belong to this invention, as upon the question whether the experiment has been conclusive. Although this was the nature of the debate, it appeared, in the course of it, that this appropriation is asked, to defray the expense of excavating a dry dock in the rear of the rail-way, on the margin of the river, into which vessels are to be drawn by the same machinery as is employed to place them on the upper part of the rail-way.

Those who supported the *re-consideration* of the vote, and doubted the certainty of the utility of rail ways, were Mr. Floyd, Mr. Wood, Mr. McLane, Mr. Rhea, and Mr. Wright. Those who opposed the *re-consideration* were Mr. Fuller, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Bassett, and Mr. Colden.

On the question being taken, 55 voted in favor of *re-consideration*, and 79 against it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. And the house adjourned before sunset.

Wednesday, February 19.

The engrossed bill "making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823," and the bill "making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States," were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

#### REPAIR OF THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The house then on motion of Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, in the chair.

Mr. Plumer moved to take up the bill to amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the better government of the territory of Michigan.

This motion was disagreed to—ayes 54, noes 55.

Mr. Little then moved that the committee again take up the bill from the senate to appropriate 25,000 dollars for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road; which motion was agreed to.

When this bill was last up, an amendment was proposed to it, by Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. the object of which is a recession of such parts of the road as are included in the limits of the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, to the states respectively, imposing on them the obligation of keeping the road in repair.

On this question arose an animated and pretty able debate, in which the following gentlemen engaged, viz:

For the Amendment.	Against the Amendment.
Mr. Buchanan,	Mr. Trimble,
Mr. Farrelly,	Mr. Vance,
Mr. Forward,	Mr. Stewart,
	Mr. Wright,
	Mr. Cook,
	Mr. Burrows.

When the question was taken on the proposed amendment, and decided in the negative, 66 to 44 on one part of it, and 68 to 34 on the remainder of it.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house without amendment.

In the House, after refusing a motion to adjourn, Mr. Buchanan again submitted the amendment which he had proposed in committee of the whole, and the question upon it was, at his request, ordered to be taken by yeas and nays. And then another motion to adjourn was made and carried, 75 to 61; and—

The house adjourned half an hour before sunset.

Thursday, February 20.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention of navigation and commerce between the United States and France, concluded at Washington on the 24th of June, 1822; which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Connor it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving, for the space of one year, an act to amend an act to establish a general stamp office.

The committee of the whole, on motion, were discharged from the further consideration of the bill extending the time for the location of Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the general land office. The consideration of this bill occupied the house until 4 o'clock, when it was re-committed.

Friday, February 21.

Mr. Metcalf, from the select committee appointed on the subject of Indian

affairs, made a report in relation to the Florida Indians, concluding with the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be authorized and requested to commence a system of operations for the gradual and ultimate effectuation of the objects contemplated, allowing him to exercise and pursue his own judgment, as to the manner or mode of doing it; and to communicate to this house as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session, the progress and result of his proceedings therein.

Mr. Walworth from the committee on military affairs, reported a resolution proposing the annual increase of appropriation of 30,000 dollars for the purpose of arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States; which resolution was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Russell, from the committee on foreign relations, made a report in relation to the act of the parliament of G. Britain, passed the 5th of August, 1822, concluding with a resolution recommending that the subject be referred to the president of the U. States, and that he be requested to obtain by negotiation with the government of Great-Britain, such modifications of the act of parliament of the 5th of August, 1822, as may remove all just cause of complaint; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. the house took up the joint resolution requiring annual accounts to be laid before each house of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the two houses of congress; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill extending the time for locating military land warrants to revolutionary soldiers; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating 25,000 dollars for the repair of the Cumberland road; which after considerable debate, was ordered to be read a third time, 90 votes to 66.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the discussion of the details of the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1823.

A good deal of debate took place on some of the items of the bill—the bill having been gone through—

Mr. Tattnell moved the following amendment:

"For the extinction of the Indian title to certain reservations of land within the limits of the state of Georgia, made under the treaties of 1817, 1819, and 1821, fifty thousand dollars."

The amendment was agreed to.

On the question to proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriation for fortifications, it was determined that the committee would now proceed to consider it.

On the first item of appropriation, being 58,000 dollars for the completion of Fort Delaware, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Cocke, and Mr. Rhea, opposed the appropriation, and Mr. McLane and Mr. Sergeant supported it.

Before taking the question on this appropriation—

The committee rose, and reported the first of the above two bills as amended.

The amendments made in the committee to the bill for the military service of the United States, were concurred in by the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Previous to the question being taken on concurring with the committee in the several amendments to the bill for making appropriations for the Indian department—the house adjourned, at half past 4.

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The late advices from Europe will be found to be very interesting to the commercial world. Well informed persons are decidedly of opinion—notwithstanding the courtly and apparently courteous language in which it is written—that the French state paper on Spanish affairs is intended as preparatory to the recall of the French minister from Madrid, and to an open declaration of war by France; to be followed as soon as the season will allow, by the advance of the French army of observation into Spain—unless the Spanish cortes (of which there does not exist the smallest probability) shall forthwith agree to abolish the existing constitution, and restore Ferdinand, to the authority he exercised in 1819. Those whose business or speculations will be affected by the event of a war, it is thought, will do well to calculate on those opinions. The French note probably reached Madrid early in January, and as it was to be accompanied by more explicit and peremptory manifestos from the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, they probably arrested the earliest attention of the Spanish authorities.—The next short arrivals, therefore, from Spain, France, or England, may bring the important result.

We have not seen any account of the actual dissolution of the congress at Ve-

rona. It is known that the dukes of Wellington and Montmorency, and some others, left the congress immediately after it had decided on the affairs of Spain, and have returned home; and it was added, that the sole object of the mission of the duke of Wellington to the congress, was to protest against the interference in the affairs of Spain in the existing state of those affairs. But it has been understood, that the consideration of the affairs of Italy and Turkey was the principal business for which the congress was convened, and we have not heard of any ultimate decision on them. It was reported, that Piedmont was to be evacuated by July, and that one half the Austrians in Naples were to leave the kingdom. It was stated, that they had been referred to a committee of five, and that they were to hold their session at Verona where the sovereigns, after making short tours, were to return to receive their report, or to direct them to adjourn to Vienna. We still think the congress is not dissolved.

### FRANCE.

The French newspapers appeared to be arranged in about equal numbers on the sides of war and peace; but almost every thing else indicated preparation for war; and the augmentation of the army of the Pyrenees was incessant. Great activity also prevailed in the dock yards, and it was asserted, that France could equip for sea a more formidable naval force, in the shortest time, than any other power in Europe.

### ENGLAND.

The resolution of this power to maintain a rigid neutrality, in the event of a war, appeared unalterably fixed. The report was again in circulation that Spain was to cede to G. B. the island of Cuba, for a bonus of one hundred millions of dollars. This may be mere report.—But nothing is certain: She has recently augmented her naval force in the West Indies very considerably; and when it has been seen that the complements of all the vessels were ordered to be increased to full war numbers, and an additional officer to each vessel, it had the appearance, at least, that she has some other objects in view than those connected with a state of continued peace.

Boston Centinel.

### FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers, from the 1st Oct. to the 9th Nov. last, have been received at the office of the Salem Register, through the politeness of Mr. Kinsman, supercargo of the ship Union. The following are extracts:

These papers give melancholy details of the destruction of property and loss of lives occasioned by gales and heavy rains in the beginning of Sept. at Bombay, Broach, Surat, Boohianpoor, and other places in India.

At Bombay, several English ships were driven ashore, two of which were lost. In the interior, great damage was done by the levelling of houses, trees, &c.

Extensive destruction took place at the city of Broach and its neighbourhood. The Nerbudda rose within 36 hours, nearly 30 feet above its ordinary level, overflowing an extent of cultivated country of 200 square miles. Whole villages were utterly destroyed, many lives were lost, and an immense number of cattle, &c. swept away.

At Surat and its vicinity, great damage was also done. Three-fourths of the city was inundated; many lives, and a vast number of cattle were lost, and 1000 houses were swept away.—The loss of property was estimated at 10 or 15 lacs of rupees.

In the city of Boohianpoor, from 1500 to 2000 houses were destroyed by the overflowing of the Taptee, and double that number damaged; and many lives were lost. The fort and small town of Annanair were swept away, with all the inhabitants.

On the 14th Oct. the widow of an old Bramin was burnt upon the funeral pile of her husband near Calcutta. He left two widows, the above sufferer being the eldest; the Bramins, being refused permission by the English government to burn more than one, starved the young widow to death!

### From Mexico.

New Orleans, January 12.

By the arrival yesterday of the schr. George Washington from Vera Cruz, we have Mexican advices to the 28th ult. (which are translating.) Emperor Iturbide having determined on capturing the castle of St. John, had marched his army as far towards Vera Cruz as Xalapa, about 60 miles distant, when his advance was arrested by a republican army under gens. Lopez and Guadalupe Victoria. Some small affairs had taken place between them, but no considerable battle; and several hundred of the imperial troops had passed over and joined the counter-revolutionists.

The republican chiefs addressed a letter to Iturbide, assuring him they had no hostile views against his person, but against his measures—they tell him he has mistaken the will of the Mexican nation, who will not be ruled by a despot, but are determined to be governed by fixed laws. If he will throw off his crown and become again a private citizen, they will not only respect him, but pledge themselves to protect him in life and liberty. But there must be no throne



in Mexico, and they have sufficient bayonets to carry their resolution into effect, &c.

Extract of a letter, dated  
"Havana, Jan. 26th, 1823.

DEAR SIR—Your last favour per the Rachel & Sally has been duly received, and affords me a great pleasure indeed. I shall continue my communications to you on any occurrence that may deserve your attention. The elections being now over, peace and profound tranquillity are again restored. Enclosed you will find the annual statement of our revenue given by the intendente—it is certainly a source of astonishment that, under our actual circumstances, more than four millions should have been so easily obtained out of this single province, and so foolishly and unprofitably expended. Not one monument of usefulness remains from this vast sum to console the inhabitants for so large and liberal contributions to the commonwealth! Nor one canal, not one establishment for the improvement of our morals or the additional security of our lives and property!

A new penal code has been received and is about to be promulgated. The trial by jury is introduced by this code. Something good, at least, has grown out of a little reflection.

The late measure adopted by the congress of the United States for the suppression of piracy, have infused confidence in our desponding hearts, and given a new stir to business and enterprise.

May heaven continue his blessings upon you, and extend them to us in the improvement of our political institutions.  
Charleston Gazette.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the British army, to his brother, at present a resident in the city of Pittsburgh, (Penn.) dated Secunderabad, near Golconda, East Indies.

"I arrived here after a march of five hundred miles through a delightful country. We encamped each day on the march, and were three months from Madras to this place. It would astonish you to see an army on its march through this country. The elephants are like moving mountains; but they are the most docile of animals. A young one, about two years old, following its dam, being full of play, happened to throw down a child. The dam turned round, took up the child with her trunk, and having put it in a place of safety, beat the young one most severely.

"The pagodas, or places of worship, are some of them astonishing structures, and from one to ten stories high. The sculpture of some of them would do honour to our modern artists. The natives are divided into castes. Some castes worship the elephant, others the cow, the sun, the fire, &c. but they all believe in a future state."

The Canadas.—Considerable agitation and alarm prevail in the Canadas, relative to the union of the two provinces. The Canadians, together with the Irish Catholics, are averse to the union; and the English, backed by the government, are determined to effect the junction. Unless the bill passes, which will consolidate and strengthen the government, it is feared that the Canadas may repossess themselves of the country; and they would prefer Upper Canada becoming a territory of the United States, rather than be allied to it, fearing that the union will balance their influence.

Three regiments of troops are come out, but if the discontent is well seated that force will avail nothing.

The United States have no interest on the subject, neither would Upper Canada be an acquisition, unless transferred by and with the consent of the British government and people in a peaceful and satisfactory manner.

Nat. Adv.

From English Papers.

New Bailey Court House, Manchester.—A case was heard on Thursday, which excited the strongest feelings of pity and commiseration in the court. A young married lady, of very respectable connections, was charged with stealing from the shop of a draper, in this town, four pieces of lace, of the value of 5*l*. It appeared, that on Saturday, she went into the shop, and asked to look at some lace. After examining all the contents of a box, she was going away without making any purchase, when one of the young men, whose suspicions had been raised by something which he observed in her manner, told her he must be under the necessity of searching a small basket which she had with her. With great reluctance she permitted the basket to be examined, and in it were found three pieces of lace, which were immediately identified as part of what had been shown to her. She then alleged that the lace must have been taken up and put into the basket along with her gloves which had been lying on the counter. She was sent to the police office, where the basket was again searched by Mr. Lavender, and a fourth piece of lace (which was not there on the previous search) was found by him.—When called on for defence, she repeated that the property had been conveyed into the basket by mistake. Mr. Norris said he was under the painful necessity of committing her for trial.

Application was then made to the magistrate to take bail; and the solicitor for the prosecutor said he was instructed to join in the application. Mr. Norris after a little consideration, said he would take her husband's recognizance in 100*l*. and two sureties in 50*l*. each. The bail was completed on the following day, and she was then liberated.

Affecting case of Suicide.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held at the Belvedere Tavern, Pentonville, on the body of Mary Lock, an interesting young woman, servant to John Scott, esq. of Myddleton-terrace, Churchwarden of the Parish of Saint James, Clerkenwell. The unfortunate young woman had been in Mr. Scott's service about sixteen months, during which time she had borne a most exemplary character. For about six months past she had kept company with a young man, a carpenter, in the neighbourhood, who had promised her marriage, which she expected to have been solemnized on Christmas Day. On the evening of Sunday last, the unfortunate girl went out and returned about an hour after the time she was expected home; some time afterwards she was found suspended by the neck from the iron rails of the back area. During her absence she had learned that the pretended lover was a married man, and that all her expected happiness was consequently hopeless. This it was supposed had induced her to commit the rash act. Verdict—that the deceased put an end to her existence in a state of mental derangement, produced by disappointment in her expectations, from the unprincipled conduct of Francis Haws, who had kept company with her for several months, and had lately married another person.

#### DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

Spanish Captures.—The Boston Palladium remarks, that the capture of the American Brig Essex, capt. Davis, and the brig Adeline, capt. Kempton, by Spanish privateers, and condemnation by a Spanish judge, are transactions of a very irritating and alarming character. Both those vessels were, with their cargoes, American property, bound on lawful voyages, with clear and ample papers, and without any articles contraband of war on board. The captors had no more right to take them than to seize American property in our bays, harbors or even on land—and while such infamous practices exist, much anxiety must be felt for our numerous vessels lawfully navigating the West Indian seas. The pretext used by the officers of the privateer, (the Estrella), which took the Essex, were, that our government had acknowledged the independence of South America; that our vessels supplied the Patriots; and that an expedition went from an American port against Porto Rico. This information is rendered more alarming by the accounts which capt. D. received in letters from St. John's, P. R. by which it appeared that upwards of twenty privateers had sailed or were about to sail for that port. Capt. Crowell, of the brig Sam, of Boston, after remaining at Porto Rico three months, and expending \$1500 in defending his vessel, had, by paying the judge an extravagant price, obtained a copy of the process against his vessel; but the judge immediately issued an order to prevent his leaving the island, and there he was left in great anxiety and distress.

Norfolk, (Vir.) February 13.

Expedition against the Pirates.—Early yesterday morning a signal gun, for sailing, was fired from the flag ship Peacock, com. Porter, and a lit after 10 o'clock the whole squadron was under weigh. The wind being ahead, the Shark, and the small schooners, in line, beat out of the harbour in handsome style, and the Peacock, and Decoy (store ship), were successively towed down to the roads, by the steam galliot Sea Gull, which performed that service admirably. By 12 o'clock every vessel, (with the exception of the store ship, which waited for the return of the steam galliot) was out of view from the wharves. The spectacle was very impressive, and attracted many spectators. The following is a list of the officers of marines attached to the expedition:—

Captain Alfred Grayson.  
1st Lieutenant George W. Walker.  
2d Lieutenants Stephen M. Rogers and William A. Bloodgood.

The detachment is 100 strong, and is embarked on board the store ship Decoy.

We learn that lieutenant Coejeiman, of the marine corps, arranged to the Peacock, is prevented by indisposition, from going out in the expedition.

New Jersey.—In the state of New Jersey a canal to connect the waters of the Rarion and Delaware near New Brunswick and Trenton, and thus open a short and easy communication between the great capitals of N. York and Pennsylvania, is in contemplation. The distance is comparatively small, the ground is level, and we hope ere long to see this desirable work accomplished. In the northern parts of New Jersey another canal is contemplated, to connect the waters of the Delaware and Hudson

rivers, in the vicinity of New York. This route is said to have been surveyed by general Swift and Mr. Renwick, who have made a very favorable report. It is well known that inexhaustible beds of coal, and of a quality scarcely inferior to any which has been found, are deposited in the vicinity of the Lehigh and the Susquehanna rivers; and nothing but the expense and danger of transportation has prevented its coming into general use. Should the proposed canal be made, it is calculated that the saving in fuel alone in the city of New York, would, in a short time, defray the whole expense of the undertaking.

[Christian Spectator.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to one of the editors of the Georgia Journal.

I have received also, a letter from Hamilton Fulton, esq. the engineer of North Carolina, whom I recommended to gov. Clark as the engineer for three states. He has no objection to spend three or six months in Georgia, if employed in a healthy situation; and Virginia having now employed col. McKee, of the U. S. army, it is likely an arrangement may be made, so that you might get him to lay out your road.

He tells me, in a letter of the 26th Dec. 1822, that the N. Carolina board are willing he should be employed elsewhere; and could we naturalize him in Georgia or South Carolina, I think, by the three states, uniting in the salary, a first rate engineer could be secured. His charge to the road company would not exceed 10 or 12 dollars per diem—I am convinced this charge would be amply repaid, and as Georgia has the honor of making the first turnpike road in the southern states, it is desirable it should be judiciously begun and of course well terminated.

Villany.—A stranger, calling himself John R. Bradford, and pretending to be a physician, from Philadelphia, settled in Windsor, (Vt.) in July last; but after staying some time, without any success in finding patients, and being rejected also in several overtures of marriage, he removed to Woodstock, where he succeeded in winning the hand, and the affections of an artless young girl, and in making dupes of her still more artless friends. No brighter prospect, however, opening upon his view, in the way of his assumed profession, (says the Vermont Journal), and finding the state of his finances growing desperate, the wretch came to the heartless determination of deceiving his wife and her widowed aunt to New-York, and there abandoning them. The company of the aunt was particularly desirable, on this occasion, inasmuch as she was in the possession of some four or five hundred dollars, and was to furnish the necessary disbursements, until they should reach Philadelphia, where the villain had induced them to believe, were his friends and his funds. On arriving in this city, the doctor pretended to have taken seats for them in the stage, and went out after breakfast, to make some further arrangements, as the females supposed, relative to their departure; some hours, however, elapsing without his return, the aunt became somewhat alarmed, and on examining her baggage, found, as may well be supposed, to her great confusion, that the doctor's trunk was missing, and her money gone. The situation of the aunt and niece, at this moment, cannot well be conceived; the one robbed of her money, the other abandoned by her husband, both in the midst of a crowded city, three hundred miles from home, unknown and unknown. After spending two or three days in the city, in making ineffectual efforts to trace out the doctor's course, they set off for Vermont, depending upon the humanity of landlords and stage-proprietors, for a passage; and reached their home last Tuesday week. Bradford is a well built, square-shouldered man, somewhere about five feet ten inches in height, black hair, dark eyes and somewhat lowering, erect in his carriage, of serious deportment, fashionable in his dress, and possesses the exterior of a gentleman. N. Y. Com. Adv.

The American Sentinel, published at Middletown, (Conn.) relates a singular case of a young lady who has been without food since July last. In July 1821, she had an attack of the bilious fever, which was followed by a complication of nervous complaints. About the 9th of September, she was taken to the mineral spring, at Upperhouses, where she remained about eighteen days. She was showered and washed, and drank of the water, but eat no kind of food.—After being there about two weeks, she had gained strength, so that for the first time for fourteen months, she stood alone and walked.—Her appearance is sickly. She had declined all food or drink since July last, with the exception, however, of sweetened water, and the different kinds of fruit, such as berries, peaches, pears, and apples, and in the course of that time, about a pound and a half of raisins. She had hardly ever exhibited any of those evil forebodings so common in nervous complaints, but on the contrary, always appears to be in good spirits. She is weak, but thinks she may yet get strength. She raises or spits, every morning, about two spoonful of blood or bloody matter.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 5.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Under our agricultural head in the first page of this paper will be found the constitution of the Guilford County Agricultural Society. It is with pleasure we perceive the happy effects of the act of the last session of our legislature for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures; and we are led to hope that under the fostering care of the government, similar societies will spring up in every county of the state. The improvements effected in other parts of the union, through the means of agricultural societies, leave us no room to doubt their practical utility; and we anticipate, with no small degree of satisfaction, the speedy approach of a period when the sons of Carolina, instead of abandoning the home of their fathers and retreating to the uncultivated shades of the western country, will, by pursuing a more judicious system of farming, even here, cover their fields with luxuriance and fill their granaries with abundance. Believing that such will be the happy result of a renovated system of agriculture, we view as a new pledge of our prosperity every thing which has a tendency to diffuse a degree of zeal and activity, and a spirit of improvement, among our agricultural community.

By a resolution passed at their meeting of the 15 ultimo, a general meeting of the farmers of Guilford will take place in the academy at Greensborough on the second day of the next Superior Court for the county of Guilford.

Fire.—On Tuesday night the 25th ult. the kitchen of Mr. Wm. Ruffin, in Raleigh, was destroyed by fire; and a negro woman, who was very old and infirm and unable to escape, unfortunately perished in the flames. As the kitchen was detached from the other buildings, no farther damage was done.

The bill, in the Virginia House of Delegates, to suppress the circulation of the notes of non specie paying banks has been indefinitely postponed. Though this affair is thus ended for the present, we hope it will be productive of lasting benefits to this state—that it will point to our own sea-ports as the proper direction for our trade, and bring our banks to a more correct sense of duty.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the night of the 7th ult. the house of (Mr. Walkup, near Lancasterville, was consumed by fire. Five of the family who lodged in the upper part of the building being unable to pass through the flames, were burnt—two others who saved their lives by springing from the upper windows, had their thighs and arms broken. A few days after, it is said, more than a bushel of bones were collected from the ruins.—Southern Chronicle.

The grand malady which affects the whole system of a newspaper establishment, would be technically termed a "pecuniary depletion" or vulgarly, emptiness of purse, and this originates in the almost universal indifference which is felt upon the subject of newspaper debts.—Many people seem to have formed an opinion that printers live on old newspapers and fatten upon type metal; and that a little pure cash will jeopardize their constitutions.—Springfield Federalist.

## Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres.	For what year due.	Situation.
James Bass,	self,	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Ezekiel Brewer,	self,	7014	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self,	238	1819 and 1820	Haw creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self,	240	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self,	110	1819	Cain creek.
Francis Child,	self,	440	1820	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self,	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self,	150	1820	Cain creek.
Henry Crutchfield,	self,	117	1820	Cain creek.
Wittman Conrad,	self, 1820 not listed,	174	1819	Cain creek.
Mark Gibson,	self,	67	1820	Cain creek.
James Hamlet,	self,	226	1819	Cain creek.
Thomas Howard, jr.	self,	156	1819	Cain creek.
John M'Daniel, sen.	self,	401	1820	Varnell's creek.
Alexander M'Daniel,	John M'Daniel, sen.	72	1819 and 1820	Varnell's creek.
James Minnis,	self,	186	1819 and 1820	Collins' creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self,	195	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	self,	105	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	James O'Daniel and self,	366	1820	Cain creek.
Michael Pickard,	self,	248	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self,	310	1819 and 1820	Meadow creek.
William Sykes,	self,	96	1820	Collins' creek.
William Turner,	self,	103	1819	Cain creek.
Peter Williams,	self,	167	1812 and 1820	Haw river.
John Workman, jr.	self,	90	1820	
Thomas Workman,	self,	150	1819	

George Clancy, Deputy Sheriff.

February 26.

Price adv. \$ 13 00

60—8w

## DIED.

On the 28th of January last, at the Cherokee agency, col. RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS. He was one of the first settlers of the wilderness which has since become the state of Ohio; having landed at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, with the earliest emigrants. A government for the North Western Territory had been prepared, by an ordinance of the congress of 1787. Governor St. Clair and the judges of the territory had not arrived. The emigrants were without civil laws or civil authority. Col. M. drew up a concise system of regulations, which were agreed to by the emigrants, as the rule of conduct and preservation, until the proper authorities should arrive. To give these regulations publicity, a large oak, standing near the confluence of the rivers, was selected, from which the bark was cut off of sufficient space to attach the sheet, on which the regulations were written—and they were beneficially adhered to until the civil authorities arrived. This venerable oak was, to the emigrants, more useful, and as frequently consulted, as the oracles of ancient Delphos, by its votaries.

During a long life of activity and usefulness no man ever sustained a character more irreproachable than col. Meigs. He was a pattern of excellence as a patriot, a philanthropist, and a christian. In all the vicissitudes of fortune the duties of religion were strictly observed, and its precepts strikingly exemplified. The latter part of his life was devoted to the melioration of the condition of the aborigines of the country, for which purpose he accepted the agency of the Cherokee nation; and in the discharge of his duties he inspired the highest degree of confidence in that nation, by whom he was emphatically denominated "THE WHITE FATHER." In all cases they revered him as their father, and obeyed his counsel as an unerring guide.

His death is a loss to the country, and especially to that station. His remains were interred with the honors of war, amidst a concourse of sincere friends, and in the anguish of undissembled sorrow. His death was serenely happy in the assurance of christian hope.

### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
February 26	45	54	58
27	36	43	29
28	29	31	34
March 1	29	42	46
2	44	53	54
3	44	53	54
4	57	49	55

The Rev. Mr. Robert Davis will preach at St. Mary's chapel (below Hillsborough) on Easter Sunday next.  
March 4. 60—

## NOTICE.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Wake county, North Carolina, on Neuse river, sixteen miles north of Raleigh, a negro fellow named LEWIS, about twenty-three years old, of a dark complexion and spare make, though of tolerable size, height not particularly recollected; he has sound white fore teeth, his neck somewhat longer than common, and the white of his eyes clearer than usual for negroes; his back has some marks of the switch. He is a negro of a tolerably good countenance, active in almost any farming business, and a good distiller. It is supposed he went off on a bay mare, forward with foal, tolerably old, and has a knot on her back. This negro formerly belonged to the estate of John Cabe, esq. of Orange county. It is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and has probably procured a free pass. He ran away in the year 1819, while the property of Mr. Cabe, deceased, and spent the most of his time in the towns of Milton and Oxford, and passed as a free man by the name of Lewis Pettiford. Any person that will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or commit him to jail so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. A liberal reward also will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, for the nag he went away on.

Benjamin Rogers.

March 4.

60—1f



## I'VE SEEN.

I've seen at morn, a stainless sky,  
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye;  
But long ere noon destruction's form  
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.

I've seen the bark with snowy sail  
Ride proudly on the swelling gale;  
I've turn'd again—the mountain wave  
Was wrathing o'er her coral grave.

I've seen the gay and laughing bride,  
With health and splendor at her side;  
I've look'd again—the wedding ring  
Was wrapt in death's cold covering.

I've seen the hero's tyrant brow  
Environ'd with the laurel bough;  
But ah! oblivion's sable pall  
Has dimm'd the blooming coronal.

And such is life—a changing scene—  
Its blisses 'few and far between';  
To-day the sunshine of delight—  
To-morrow, wretchedness and night.

How many bards have sung of youth,  
When all was novelty and truth;  
And deck'd in garb of fairy dress  
Its days of light and loveliness.

Reverse the picture—time will show  
Its fitting shades of joy and woe;  
And though its smiles are bright to-day,  
To-morrow sees them fade away.

The following lines were written by the Princess AURELIA, a little before her death.

Unthinking, idle, wild and young,  
I laugh'd and danced, and talk'd and sung;  
And proud of health, of freedom vain,  
Dream'd not of sorrow, care or pain;  
Concluding in those hours of bliss,  
That all the world was made for me.  
But when the hour of trial came,  
When sickness shook this trembling frame,  
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,  
And I could dance and sing no more,  
It then occur'd how sad 'twould be,  
Were this the only world for me.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser has published several extracts from the PROVERBS, a new American novel, just from the press in that city. Among these extracts is the following animated description, which we republish as a specimen of the author's talent.

"By this time they had gained the summit of the mountains, where they left the highway, and pursued their course, under the shade of the stately trees that crowned the eminence. The day was becoming warm, and the girls plunged more deeply into the forest, as they found its invigorating coolness agreeably contrasted to the excessive heat they had experienced in their ascent. The conversation, as if by mutual consent, was entirely changed to the little incidents and scenes of their walk, and every tall pine, and every shrub or flower called forth some simple expression of admiration.

In this manner they proceeded along the margin of the precipice, catching occasional glimpses of the placid Otsego, or pausing to listen to the rattling of wheels and the sounds of hammers that rose from the valley, to mingle the signs of men with the scenes of nature, when Elizabeth suddenly started and exclaimed—

"Listen—there are the cries of a child on this mountain! is there a clearing near us? or can some little one have strayed from its parents?"

"Such things frequently happen," returned Louisa; "let us follow the sounds—it may be a wanderer starving on the hill."

Urged by this consideration, the females pursued the low, mournful sounds, that proceeded from the forest, with quick and impatient steps. More than once, the ardent Elizabeth was on the point of announcing that she saw the sufferer, when Louisa caught her by the arm, and pointing behind them cried—

"Look at the dog!"

Brave had been their companion, from the time the voice of his young mistress lured him from his kennel, to the present moment. His advanced age had long before deprived him of his activity;—and when his companions stopped to view the scenery, or to add to their bouquets, the mastiff would lay his huge frame on the ground, and await their movements with his eyes closed, and a listlessness in his air that ill accorded with the character of a protector. But when aroused by this cry from Louisa, Miss Temple turned, she saw the dog with his eyes keenly set on some distant object, his head bent near the ground and his hair actually rising on his body, either through fright or anger. It was most probably the latter, for he was growling in a low key, and occasionally showing his teeth in a manner that would have terrified his mistress, had she not so well known his good qualities.

"Brave!" she said, "be quiet, Brave! what do you see, fellow?"

At the sounds of her voice, the rage of the mastiff, instead of being at all diminished, was sensibly increased. He stalked in front of the ladies, and seated himself at the feet of his mistress, growling louder than before, and occasionally giving vent to his ire by a short, surly barking.

"What does he see?" said Elizabeth; "there must be some animal in sight."

Hearing no answer from her companion, Miss Temple turned her head and beheld Louisa standing with her face whitened to the colour of death, and her finger pointing upward, with a sort of flickering, convulsed motion. The quick eye of Elizabeth glanced in the direction indicated by her friend, where she saw the fierce front and glaring eyes of a female panther, fixed on them in horrid malignity, and threatening instant destruction.

"Let us fly!" exclaimed Elizabeth, grasping the arm of Louisa, whose form yielded like melting snow, and sunk lifeless to the earth.

There was not a single feeling in the temperament of Elizabeth Temple, that could prompt her to desert a companion in such an extremity; and she fell on her knees, by the side of the inanimate Louisa, fearing from the person of her friend, with an instinctive readiness, such parts of her dress as might obstruct her respiration, and encouraging their only safeguard, the dog, at the same time, by the sounds of her voice.

"Courage, Brave," she cried, her own tones beginning to tremble, "courage, courage, good Brave."

A quarter grown cub, that had hitherto been unseen, now appeared, dropping from the branches of a sapling, that grew under the shade of the beech which held its dam. This ignorant but vicious creature, approached near to the dog, imitating the actions and sounds of its parent, but exhibiting a strange mixture of the playfulness of a kitten with the ferocity of its race. Standing on its hind legs, it would rend the bark of a tree with its fore paws, and play all the antics of a cat, for a moment; and then, by lashing itself with its tail, growling, and scratching the earth, it would attempt the manifestations of anger that rendered its parent so terrific.

All this time Brave stood firm and undaunted, his short tail erect, his body drawn backward on its haunches, and his eyes following the movements of both dam and cub. At every gambol played by the latter, it approached nigher to the dog, the growling of the three becoming more horrid at each moment, until the younger beast overleaping its intended bound, fell directly before the mastiff. There was a moment of fearful cries and struggles, but they ended almost as soon as commenced, by the cub appearing in the air, hurled from the jaws of Brave, with a violence that sent it against a tree so forcibly, as to render it completely senseless.

Elizabeth witnessed the short struggle, and her blood was warming with the triumph of the dog, when she saw the form of the old panther in the air, springing twenty feet from the branch of the beech to the back of the mastiff. No words of ours can describe the fury of the conflict that followed. It was a confused struggle on the dried leaves, accompanied by loud and terrible cries, barks, and growls. Miss Temple continued on her knees, bending over the form of Louisa, her eyes fixed on the animals, with an interest so horrid, and yet so intense, that she almost forgot her own stake in the result. So rapid and vigorous were the bounds of the inhabitant of the forest, that its active frame seemed constantly in the air, while the dog nobly faced his foe, at each successive leap. When the panther lighted on the shoulders of the mastiff, which was its constant aim, old Brave, though torn with her talons, and stained with his own blood, that already flowed from a dozen wounds, would shake off his furious foe, like a feather, and rearing on his hind legs, rush to the fray again, with his jaws distended and a dauntless eye. But age and his pampered life, greatly disqualified the noble mastiff for such a struggle. In every thing but courage, he was only the vestige of what he had once been. A bigger bound than ever, raised the wary and furious beast, far beyond the reach of the dog, who was making a desperate but fruitless dash at her, from which she alighted in a favourable position, on the back of her aged foe. For a single moment, only, could the pan-

ther remain there, the great strength of the dog returning with a convulsive effort. But Elizabeth saw, as Brave fastened his teeth in the side of his enemy, that the collar of brass around his neck, which had been glittering throughout the fray, was of the colour of blood, and directly, that his frame was sinking to the earth, where it soon lay prostrate and helpless. Several mighty efforts of the wild-cat to extricate herself from the jaws of the dog followed, but they were fruitless, until the mastiff turned on his back, his lips collapsed, and his teeth loosened; when the short convulsions and stillness that succeeded, announced the death of poor Brave.

Elizabeth now lay wholly at the mercy of the beast. There is said to be something in the front of the image of the Maker, that daunts the hearts of the inferior beings of his creation; and it would seem that some such power, in the present instance, suspended the threatened blow.—The eyes of the monster and the kneeling maiden met, for an instant, when the former stopped to examine her fallen foe; next to scent her luckless cub. From the latter examination it turned, however, with its eyes apparently emitting flashes of fire, its tail lashing its sides furiously, and its claws projecting for inches from its broad feet.

Miss Temple did not, or could not move. Her hands were clasped in the attitude of prayer, but her eyes were still drawn to her terrible enemy; her cheeks were blanched to the whiteness of marble, and her lips were slightly separated with horror. The moment seemed now to have arrived for the fatal termination, and the beautiful figure of Elizabeth was bowing meekly to the stroke, when a rustling of leaves from behind seemed rather to mock the organs, than to meet the ears.

"Hist! hist!" said a low voice—"stoop lower, gall: your bonnet hides the crater's head."

It was rather the yielding of nature than a compliance with this unexpected order, that caused the head of our heroine to sink on her bosom, when she heard the report of the rifle, the whizzing of the bullet, and the enraged cries of the beast, who was rolling over the earth, biting its own flesh, and tearing the twigs and branches within its reach. At the next instant the form of Leather-stocking [an old hunter and inhabitant of the soil long before the settlement was formed, and in fact the Pioneer] rushed by her and he called aloud—

"Come, in Hector, come in you old fool; 'tis a hard-lived animal, and may jump again."

He maintained his position in front of the maidens most fearlessly, notwithstanding the violent bounds and threatening aspect of the wounded panther, which gave several indications of returning strength and ferocity, until his rifle was again loaded, when he stepped up to the enraged animal, and placing the muzzle close to its head, every spark of life was extinguished by the discharge.

## From the Norristown Herald. NEWSPAPERS.

It is a subject of serious importance to reflect on, that newspapers are not more generally admitted into families. When we contemplate the vast bulk of intelligence they communicate, and the very low price at which they can be obtained, we cannot but express our surprise that any man, particularly one with a family, should neglect receiving at least one of them at his house.

But why is it that newspapers are not better patronized? Is it that the price cannot be generally afforded? Or is it that their contents are not interesting to the people generally? Or, as many farmers aver, is there no leisure to be devoted to reading them? These, it is true, are often pleaded as reasons for not subscribing. But they cannot be valid with any reasonable reflecting man. Let us examine them.

First—the price cannot be afforded.—There are undoubtedly, many whose means would not permit them to subscribe for a daily paper; but how many are there among these who could not spare the trifling sum of three dollars for receiving a country weekly paper for a whole twelve months! What is the weekly charge of such a paper? and where is the most strict economist who could not conveniently allow this "little mite" of his gain, weekly, to pay the printer of a newspaper? If economy be the motive, how may other incidental little expenses might be saved, which are in reality of no benefit? How

many little sums, more than doubly equivalent to pay for a newspaper, are unthoughtfully squandered away in unprofitable purchases; and yet many of these persons disregard the excellent instructions in newspapers; because—"the price cannot be afforded."

Secondly—"the contents are not interesting."—This objection is certainly paradoxical with many who urge it. To say the matter of a newspaper is not generally interesting, is to deny that new is worth hearing. And where is the man who, if he does not read the papers, is not fond of hearing the relation of foreign affairs—domestic occurrences—the proceedings of the government—or a laughable tale? A desire to hear any thing new is certainly the prevailing propensity of mankind. But it comes in no shape so authentic as in a newspaper. There we become not only acquainted with all the transactions of foreign powers, but every kind of information—of public benefit or amusement—inventions—receipts—agricultural improvements—election advices—accidents—anecdotes—advertisements—maxims—useful hints—marriages—deaths, &c. &c. all are comprised in the compass of a paper—a newspaper is, to use the phrase of the enlightened editor of the Village Record—"The world in a nutshell."

The third objection hardly merits serious consideration. It can hardly be said seriously, that there is not sufficient time to spare to peruse a paper, which arrives but once a week. A newspaper will afford a delightful recreation by the evening fireside, after the cares and toil of the day is over.

The want of attention to newspapers is more prevalent in the country than in large cities; and it is the very place where every individual stands in the most in need of one. In a town every person has an opportunity of hearing every circumstance of moment that occurs. He is there in the midst of news, and the bustle of business; and if he is not a subscriber to a paper himself, he has opportunities of seeing many of them. Not so in the country, and where reports are so likely to be exaggerated a reference to some source of correctness is essentially necessary.

Newspaper reading is more instructive than the generality of literature that presents itself. Young persons should not be deprived of an opportunity of reading them. Farmers do their children a very essential injury by not introducing such reading into their families. Children may learn more from newspapers sometimes than in their schools, they are in fact instructors of various branches of knowledge—a newspaper is likewise a cheap instructor, for it may be read by all the family for the same price.

As the government is so attentive and anxious to promote the education of youth, perhaps it would not be an unwise and arbitrary law to impose a moderate tax on every head of a family for the support of our newspapers, and to let a paper be sent to each.

But on this subject, one of the greatest evils to be complained of is the negligence of those who do take newspapers, to pay the editor. There are few debts more incumbent on a man to pay than this, for he does in fact, receive more than double the worth of his money. And the necessary expenses of an editor demand the punctuality of payment in his subscribers, to enable him to continue in his duties. His hands must be paid, and his own labors, which of all others are the most perplexing, should be compensated. Subscribers are too apt to take advantage of the inconvenience of the printer to collect his money. They know the amount of each is trifling, and they are scattered over the country not within convenient reach for having their dues collected. But they should also recollect the fact so often told to them—that however small the amount is with each individual, the aggregate is an enormous sum. Let, for instance, the case of Mr. Wm. Duane, the editor of the Aurora, be stated. The aggregate due from subscribers amounted to the sum of nearly eighty thousand dollars, and he was obliged to relinquish his paper in consequence.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to state that these remarks are made with no interested or pecuniary motive. We are concerned with no paper establishment; but our acquaintance with the difficulties they are often subjected to, is a sufficient inducement for this appeal.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1822.

Idleness buries a man alive.

Extract of a letter from an "OLD MAID," to the editor of the Norristown Gazette, dated the 1st of February.

I belong to that respectable sisterhood vulgarly denominated "Old Maids"—and have been some time on the wrong side of thirty; and having for several years exercised the professions of mantua-maker and taylor, I have had as good an opportunity to observe the habits of people round their family fire sides, as any body could have; and I do assure you, on the veracity of a spinster, that of all the unhappy marriages that I have witnessed, at least nine in ten of them are caused by bad husbands, men who are unworthy that sacred title.

How often have I seen some men, after spending their day and evening in idleness and vice, with a set of worthless fellows like themselves, come home late, and swell and swagger and scold at their poor wives, who had perhaps spent a tedious evening beside a comfortable fire, and by dint of persuasion and caresses prevailed on their half-starved children to go supperless to bed. I protest, Mr. Printer, it is too bad to exercise so much patience and forbearance, and then to be scolded at after all; and I often think what poor weak creatures women are to allow themselves to be cajoled into wedlock by men, who care no more for them than for a farthing rush-light; I am very often provoked at them for their weakness, "and wonder," as the poet so prettily expresses it,

"And wonder how our sex can fancy biases,  
Contain'd beneath the black rough bearded kisses,  
Of such a bear-like thing as man."

More especially as one half the nasty creatures chew tobacco and smell of rum, as though nature had not made them hideous enough.

I thank my stars that I have hitherto had the courage and fortitude to say no to all their solicitations; that such may ever be my happy lot, is the prayer of

Your obedient servant,  
PRISCILLA PUCKERMOUTH.

P. S. I don't care whether you put in the last resolution, as, like our common mother Eve, I might surely comb under temptation, should it again come in my way.

"Time is money," said the celebrated Franklin. His meaning, doubtless was, that a wise improvement of time in some proper business procures money. In the same latitude of speech, we may say, that time is knowledge, usefulness, honor, character; that is, the proper use and wise improvement of time procures all these. Many have found this sentiment practically true. How did they acquire a large share of useful knowledge? How did they become such valuable members of society? Why were they loaded with well deserved honors and distinguished by a fair and estimable character? The answer is easy, by a wise, a judicious improvement of time in the morning of their life. Now if this be true, and I see not how it can be contrived, how very important it is, that the sentiment be realized, and especially by young people, that they may be stimulated to prize and improve time, on the use of which so much depends. The principles and foundation of knowledge, usefulness, honor and general character must be imbibed and established in youth. This period has often and fitly been called the seed time of life; and if it be neglected, it is in vain to expect a plentiful and joyous harvest.

Middlesex Observer.

A family where the Great Father of the Universe is duly revered, where parents are honoured and obeyed; where brothers and sisters dwell together in love and harmony; where peace and order reign; where there is no law but the law of kindness and wisdom; is surely a most delightful and interesting spectacle!

## DEXTEROUS PUNNING.

The following verse was sent by a young lady to her lover, whose name was NOTT, a few weeks before their marriage. The nuptial knot was fastened soon after the discerning lover decyphered its import.

Why urge, dear sir, a bashful maid  
To change her single lot!  
When will you know I've often said  
In truth I love you, Nott.

In the reign of queen Mary, square toed shoes were in fashion, and the dandies of that day wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that Bulwer says, if he remembers right, a proclamation came out that no man should wear his shoes above six inches square at the toes.